Hematometrocolpos Secondary to Imperforate Hymen

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14 year old girl referred to our department with lower abdominal pain with abdominal distension. On examination large tender midline cystic mass noted extending from pelvis to epigatrium.

Ultrasound showing huge midline oval hypoechoic mass with scattered internal echoes. Uterus on top of the mass, bladder not made out separately rest normal.

Ultrasound showing over distended bladder catheterisation. Catheter is anterior to the lesion, little urine drained. No vaginal opening bulging membrane with bluish hue seen at the introitus. Secondary sexual characters well developed. Patient not attained menarche.

C.T and MRI confirmed the diagnostic findings of ultrasound.

DIAGNOSIS: Hematometrocolpos secondary to imperforate hymen.

Hydrocolpos is characterised by an expanded fluid filled vaginal cavity, when associated with distention of the uterine cavity as well, the term hydrometrocolpos is used. When the fluid is mixed with menstrual products, it is termed as hematocolpos and hematometrocolpos.

Causes: Imperforate hymen (most common); Complete vaginal stenosis; Segmental vaginal atresia; Transverse vaginal septum. Associations: Imperforate anus; uterus didelphys; Renal agenesis.

IMPERFORATE HYMEN

Imperforate hymen is the most common and most distal form of vaginal outflow obstruction. Persistence of the intact hymenal membrane results in the condition of imperforate hymen. The imperforate hymen is a solid membrane interposed between the proximal uterovaginal tract and introitus.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY: Any obstruction of the vaginal tract during the prenatal, perinatal, or adolescent period results in the entrapment of vaginal and uterine secretions.

In patients with imperforate hymen, this obstruction is at the level of introitus and becomes evident when the distensible membrane bulges between the labia.

Various terms such as mucocolpos, hematocolpos, and pyocolpos, are used to describe this condition depending on the retained contents.

When the diagnosis is made in adolescence, the retained secretions consist of menstrual products, and the resulting mass effect in the vagina and uterus are referred to as hematocolpos and hematometrocolpos, respectively.

MANAGEMENT: This patient underwent cruciate excision of the hymen under GA. More than 2 litres of blood coloured fluid drained. After two days of hospital stay, the girl is relieved not only from the hospital—even from her pain, distress, girl went home with ooh and ALL IZ WELL.